TISCO during the last two years have been as under:—

(in %)

Year	SAIL (including TISCO)	TISCO
1986-87 . . .	79	110
1987-88 . . .	80	110

(b) Better capacity utilisation is only one of the factors influencing the profitability of a producing unit. In view of differences in size of operations and the production profiles of SAIL and TISCO, comparison of TISCO's capacity utilisation and profitability with that of SAIL would be unrealistic.

Licensing of Distilleries and IMFL Units

2683. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any new Policy regarding licensing of distilleries and IMFL units;

(b) whether such policy differs from State to State: and

(c) what is the present policy of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government have relaxed the total ban imposed in 1975 on creation of new capacities for alcoholic drinks, but these are to be allowed only from non molasses based raw-materials. A copy of the guidelines issued vide Press Note No. 8, dated 4.4.1988 is given in the enclosed statement. (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

Government of India

Ministry of Industry

Department of Industrial Development
New Delhi, the 4th April, 1988

PRESS NOTE NO. 8

(1988 Series)

Subject:—Creation of additional capacity for manufacture of alcohol based on non-molasses raw materials.

Consequent on the introduction of prohibition in the States, the Government of India had banned creation of additonal capacity or expansion of existing capacity for distillation or brewing alcoholic drinks except in 100 per cent export oriented cases. It was decided that no industrial licences for setting up new undertaking or expansion of existing capacity for distillation of alccoholic drinks would be granted except in cases where the production is exclusively for exports. This decision was communicated in Government's Press Note of 19-11-1975 and reiterated in a subsequent Press Note of Ist April, 1981.

2. The position has since been received and in order to make available additional quantum of molasses for manufacture of industrial alcohol and to reduce the illicit distillation of alcoholic drinks, it has been decided that the policy of total ban on creation of additional capacity be relaxed to provide for creation of additional capacity by way of setting up new units and expansion of existing units for manufacture of potable alcohol based on non-molasses raw materials. Such raw materials will include potatoes, tapioca, mahuwa flowers, cashew apple, sugar beet, beet-root, fruits of various types coarse grains (maize jawar bajra) spoiled wheat rice. The industry would however continue to remain in Schedule IV of Government's Exemption Notification dated 16-2-1973 as amended from time to time.

It would, therefore, be obligatory to obtain an industrial licence under the provisions of the I(D&R) Act before setting up capacity in this line of manufacture irrespective of the levels of investment. Even small scale units desiring to take up manufacture of this item would be required to obtain industrial licences.

3. It may be noted that relaxation applies only to non-molasses based alcohol and the ban continues to operate in so far as molasses-based alcohol and beer are concerned.

4. Interested parties may apply for grant of letters of intent in the prescribed format to the Secreariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Development, Government of India with the requisite fees. One copy of the application should be sent by the applicants to the nominated authority such as the Excise Commissioner of the State Government concerned, whose recommendation on the proposed application, particularly from the point of view of continued availability of the requisite quantity of raw materials, would be necessary. The applicants should preferably go in for a composite technology allowing for use of various typts of raw unit materials throughout the year so that the manufacturing units do not have to depend on one raw material or depend upon their availability from other States. For the present the alcohol so produced will not come under the price control of the Central Government.

F. NO. 10(84)|87-L.P.

New Delhi, the 4th April, 1988
Forwarded to Press Information Bureau for giving it wide publicity.

Sd|-
(P.K.S. IYER)
DIRECTOR

Principal Information Officer, (P.I.O.)
Press Information Bureau,
New Delhi.

2684. [*Transferred to the 7th December*, 1988.]

बीड़ी श्रमिकों के लिये सुविधाएं

2685. **डा. अबरार अहमद खान :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीड़ी और सिगरेट उद्योग में कार्यरत श्रमिकों को केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या-क्या सुविधायें प्रदान की जा रही हैं तथा क्या वास्तव में ये सुविधायें श्रमिकों को प्राप्त हो रही हैं ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा राजस्थान राज्य में इन सुविधाओं के विषय में क्या मौजूदा स्थिति है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उद्योगपतियों द्वारा इन बीड़ी श्रमिकों का शोषण किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(घ) इस मामले में कोई सूचना एकत्र करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ङ) बीड़ी उद्योग में लगे हुए श्रमिकों को घातक क्षय रोग से बचाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है, और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री बिंदेश्वरी दुबे) : (क) बीड़ी और सिगार प्रतिष्ठानों में कर्मकारों के कल्याण की व्यवस्था करने तथा उनके काम की दशाओं को विनियमित करने तथा उससे संबंधित मामलों के लिए बीड़ी तथा सिगार कर्मकार (नियोजन की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1966 लागू किया गया है। तथापि, उक्त अधिनियम, राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

बीड़ी प्रतिष्ठानों में नियुक्त व्यक्तियों के कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने के उपायों के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने हेतु बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1976 और बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण उपकर अधिनियम 1976 बनाया गया है । इन अधिनियमों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। इस निधि का